LIKES AMERICAN WOMEN

MR. WU TINGFANG WRITES TO AN ENGLISH PAPER ABOUT THEM.

They Are Always Busy and Always Interesting-Other Traits as He Has Observed Them.

I must confess that for the American woman I have the most profound respect

and admiration. It has been my fortune to have occupied for nearly five years the position of Chinese minister at the American capital. I have been to many receptions and have had the nonor and pleasure of meeting a very large number of American women. But my experiences have not been confined to social functions in Washington. I have traveled a great deal through America. I have delivered addresses before colleges and commercial gatherings, and I have been in many American homes. I have thus seen

the people under all conditions. While enjoying these privileges I have been greatly impressed, especially with the self-reliance and the independence of the women who have been my fellow-travelers on long journeys. They always impress me as knowing how to take care of themselves. They buy their own railroad tickets; they find their own places in the railroad cars; and then they settle themselves down in their seats, with a book or a newspaper, just as comfortably as if they were at home. They act as if they had traveled all their lives. I have watched them on these journeys with intense interest, because upon these occasions they manifest the American characteristic of self-reliance. I have no doubt whatever that an American | quisite products of industry. Its popularity woman would start to-morrow, unattended, has not been confined to any one country upon a tour around the world without the

The most pronounced mental characteristic of the American woman which I have observed is her quickness of understanding. To me her sense of perception is remarkable. When you tell her anything, however complicated, she grasps the idea heads. They were so stiffened that they at once. I hardly know how to analyze cracked like paper, and the story is told the origin of this sense. It is a trait very marked in all Americans and developed to a high degree in the American women. I have had occasion to observe it many times. Perhaps it is due to the fact that the United States was settled by pioneers. LOVERS OF EXERCISE.

The larger physique of the American woman as compared with her Chinese sister beauty, stature and health. It is not difficult to find the reason for this. The Amercan walk without fatigue; she can play golf or row or practice on the tennis court for hours. In America no restriction is placed upon her movements, and what in foreign lands would be impossible for her is in America a perfectly proper recreawomen are great pedestrians and participate in many outdoor sports. For this reason the English girl is a fine example of teristic in the American woman. I notice, too, that very few of the American women are victims of ennui. They are always busy. They must have something to occupy their minds. If they have not a preference for outdoor exercise they find an outlet for their energy in charitable work or in church affairs or in active participation in social life. Their blood does not have time to become sluggish. This makes them breathe well and gives them

an elastic, springy step that is to my mind so eminently characteristic of the American woman. An American woman walks as does no other woman on earth. Even in the South the women have not the languor which is observable in Oriental countries, while upon the coldest days in the North I have seen American girls walking briskly up and down Breadway, the wind bringing the roses to their cheeks and their ears tingling with the frost. They actually seemed to enjoy the cold weather. It exhilarated them. They breathed the invigorating air as if they loved it, and I fancy THE ARE VERY INTERESTING.

There is one word in the English language which, it seems to me, aptly describes the American woman; she is "interesting." I do not know whether to characterize this predominant trait as cleverness or intelligence. But the fact remains that the American woman is always interesting. She reads the latest novels, the current magazines and the daily papers; she can talk about political conventions, society gossip, about affairs in the European capitals, South Africa or the far East. She takes a broad view of the world's events. I think that this is because she mingles in conversation with the men, not only in her own family, but also at dinners, parties and other social gatherings. She has an ambition to appear as fully conversant with national and international affairs as her escort to the dinner table or as the man who chats with her at a reception. Above all things, she does not want to appear stupid.

I know from many pleasant experiences that the American woman excels in conversation. I have found it an intellectual treat to talk to a bright American girl. Her view of life is so wholesome and frank, her originality is so marked, her flashes of wit are so genuine and bright, that her talk is like a tonic. She has her own opinions about men and things, and does not hesitate to express them. She will agree with you if she can, but if she holds views that are contrary to your own she will state them with conciseness and intelligence, so that you must admire her position even if you cannot always accept it as correct. I will not go so far as to say that the American women love to argue, but I know that when they are engaged in an argument they usually prove a match for a clever man. I have listened to many conversations that were far more interesting and entertaining to me than anything in the way of repartee I have read in books. I do not wonder that so many American women have made both reputation and fortune with their pens. They write as they talk, with an ease and grace and spontaneity that are to me marvelous. SHE LOVES TO DRESS.

But, with all her desire for culture, the American woman does not forget the value of outward appearances. She loves to dress well. Even when blessed with only what Americans call "comfortable circumstances' the American woman knows how. to be stylish and neat and attractive in her dress, from the Western point of view, which is, of course, quite different from the costume of the East. I like, too, the sincerity and straight-forwardness of the American woman.

These are among her many excellent traits. Yet when I speak of the American woman I cannot say that there is really a prevailing type. It is a composite-a mixture of all types. She has, as I have al-ready stated, the firm and upright carriage of the English girl; but she has, in addition, the vivacity of the French woman, the grace of the Spanish woman, the musical voice of the Italian, and, whenever it is necessary, the more sober spirit of the German. The American type, therefore, is one peculiar to itself. It is not a duplicate of anything, but rather a combination of all that is good in the types of the world. All the American women are not blondes; all are not brunettes. In height the woman of small stature is the exception. As I have observed her, the average American woman has a well-proportioned figure. In a nation composed as the United States necessarily is, of the various types contributed by many nations, one naturally discovers a great deal of diversity. There are all styles and classes. Every ideal of perfection can be found. It is no wonder that American girls are popular.

Cullom's Early Lesson.

Washington Letter in Chicago Post. Senator Cullom was asked the other day why he did not trot out an Illinois man for secretary of the treasury when it became known that Mr. Gage had decided to retire and that the President was looking for his successor. "Neither my State nor myself had a candidate for the place," said the senator, "and if there had been I would have felt doubtful about presenting the matter at the White House, I recommended a man for a Cabinet position once, and from the way it turned out I made up my mind I would not do it again. It was when

told President Grant about the man and sung his praises as well as I could, for he coats. was really an able citizen and would no doubt have filled the office creditably. Grant simply waited until I got through, looked at me quietly for a minute and then said. man ought to do the choosing himself?' I studied the matter for a while and then agreed with him. Since then I have not

tried to land any Cabinet positions." This need not discourage any Chicagoan who has an eye on the new Department of Commerce and Industry, however, for if any such should come forward with a bona fide boom the chances are that both Illinois senators would camp near the White House until the home candidate either got the

place or was clearly out of the running.

Fortunes Spent by Queens and Royal Personages.

PLACE OF LACE IN HISTORY.

New York Tribune. All collectors or students of antique handmade lace are familiar with the classic work on the subject written by the late Mrs. Bury Pallister, the last edition of which was published nearly thirty years ago, and has long been out of print, says the London Daily Telegraph. A new edition has just been issued by Messrs, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., which has been entirely revised, rewritten and enlarged, under the editorship of M. Jourdain and Miss Alice Dryden. The chapters on Spain, Alencon and Argentan and the introductory chapters on needlework have been wholly remodeled and rewritten, and a hundred new illustrations have been added, together with several historical portraits, to show the different fashions of wearing lace. The result is a volume of singular beauty and completeness, giving practically for the first time an exhaustive history of what is one of the daintlest and most exor any one century, though the days of gigantic ruffs and ruffles and long drooping collars have long since passed away.

The ruff at the close of the sixteenth century had attained such an outrageous size that the wearers could scarcely turn their that Queen Margot of Navarre was compelled one day, when seated at dinner, to send for a spoon with a handle two feet in length wherewith to eat her soup. England suffered from the same mania, and the rage lasted in one form or another down to the close of the eighteenth century, affecting both men and women alike. When a princess of France married, it was no uncommon thing for the bill for her laces and has impressed me very much. She has lace-edged linens and counterpanes to amount to £25,000, and a £5,000 trousseau was of ordinary occurrence. Similarly, throughout the Stuart regime in England, ican woman loves outdoor exercise. She cavaliers and their wives delighted to encumber their estates in order to gratify their taste for lace; and even if Cromwell mine and the richest Flanders lace. James II died at St. Germains in a laced

tion. She does all that her English sister | nightcap. This was called a toquet, and can do and much more. In England the | was put on when the King was in extremis as a compliment to Louis XIV. It was the court etiquette for all the royals to die with a nightcap on, and this toquet is still bodliy strength. I find the same charac- preserved in the museum at Dunkirk, adorning a wax model of the King's head. Both William III and Queen Mary had a The principle of the lawn-mower has many business men whose foreign trade the "grub to make the beer fly" we don't passion for lace. The Queen's lace bill for recently been applied to the cutting of runs up into the hundred thousands who know what is. Gladly would we dilate on 1694 reached the sum of £1,918, while the aquatic grasses. As is generally known, King's in 1695 rose to £2,459. The lace for the water hyacinth and certain varieties of six new razor cloths cost him £270, and the grass grow so luxuriantly in many Southcut work for twelve handkerchiefs £485. ern lakes, bayous, and rivers as to serious-The lace trade prospered with such gener- ly obstruct navigation. A Pennsylvania inous patronage, and Blandford point lace ventor, after having had the problem sold for as much as £30 per yard. On their | brought to his attention, devised a "watombs in Westminister Abbey the Queen is | ter mower," which appears to be quite efrepresented as wearing a lace tucker and fective in destroying these water plants. double sleeves of the finest raised Venice | The apparatus weighs about seventy-five point, while the King wears a rich lace pounds, and is attached to the side of a cravat and ruffles.

Swift in a letter to a young woman, "how actually obstructed.

General Grant was President. There was a | naturally, after the first compliments, do certain Illinois man who wanted to be sec- you entertain yourselves with the price retary of the treasury. I won't mention his and choice of lace, apply your hands to name, for he is living yet, and as he didn't | each other's lappets and ruffles, as if the get the place it wouldn't be fair to tell it. | whole business of your life and the public concern depended on the cut of your petti-

Brussels lace was the fashion during the reigns of the first two Georges, and a society of anti-Gallicans was founded by certain patriots for the distribution of 'Senator, don't you think this business of | prizes for bone, point lace and other artiselecting a Cabinet is a great deal like a cles of English manufacture. Yet, though man picking out a wife? Don't you think a the import of French, Spanish and Venetian lace was forbidden by edict, women would have the foreign product and the smugglers drove a profitable trade. George III did his best for the native manufacturer. In 1764 he ordered that all the laces and stuffs worn at the welding of his sister, Princess Augusta, should be "made in England," Three days before the ceremony he customs officers raided the shop of the eading court milliner of the day and carried off nearly the whole of the clothes, silver, gold stuffs and lace found there. In disgust the French woman retired with a fortune of £11,000 to Versailles, where she purchased a villa and called it "La Folie

des Dames Anglaises." Various acts were passed for the benefit of the home lacemakers, but fashion still ran in favor of the foreign article. Men as well as women collected lace and were known by their "points" and ruffles. People were buried in their costliest lace apparel. For example, Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, was laid in the coffin "in a very fine Brussels lace head, a Holland shift, with a tucker of double ruffles and a pair of new Then, suddenly, at the close of the eight-

eenth century the fashion changed. THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

Jay Cooke's Profits Out of Government Loans During Civil War.

"The public long thought, Mr. Cooke, and robably, a little fraction of it still thinks, that the banking house of which you were the head, made an immense amount of money from the handling of the government

loans. What are the facts?' "All wrong-a most unwarantable error." replies the financier. "Two hundred thousand dollars would cover all the profits that the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. re-Of course, the immensity of the transactions and the far-and-wide advertising that we carried on, added to the prestige of the house. But the percentages that we received for our negotiations were as much smaller than those given by other nations as the amounts we handled were larger than those of any other war loans known. And we assumed all risks, too, which I understand is not the case with the agents engaging abroad in the financing of wars. schilds places the loan-simply financiering | the most difficult to translate into. receives for it two, or two and a half, per continued until Mr. McCullough became which he didn't see a red cent turn. secretary of the treasury in March, 1865. and he reduced it to one-quarter per cent .very unwarrantably, too. Out of that threepenses. You can see about how little was left. But the matter of our supposedly lived as a Puritan, his body after death was Mr. Chase by his political enemies, who more gorgeously attired than that of any charged him with favoritism in appointing of doing this exceeded \$125, not including the charged him with favoritism in appointing of doing this exceeded \$125, not including ing the war, all chiefly directed against allowing me to make fabulous sums. It was all calumny and was refuted fully at as such things will."

Mowing Under Water.

New York Evening Post. fashion would give about £80 for a French | surface of the water, the knife being driven | desired employment. point or Flanders head and ruffles, £10 for from the end with a vibrating lever or a handkerchief and £5 for a black French | sway-bar. It is operated by hand. Its de- ing me to call at a certain place, the office | the sweets; only one "tip"-go and sample laced hood. The bill of Margareta Joly structiveness results from the cutting off of a very prominent export firm. I was the baumtorte. for the year 1712 for providing the Queen of the leaves and tops of the stalks, which ushered into the private office of the head with Mechlin and Brussels lace amounted results in the death of most aquatic to £1,418. Lace for long continued the plants. Occasionally these plants are so mania of the day. "When you are among | thick in the water that the passage of yourselves," wrote the bitter tongued Dean launches and steamboats is impeded, if not | the former, whereupon he shook his head, | Services Rendered by This Civilian

A TAIL OF A DOG.

BUT FEW PERSONS FIND THE OC-CUPATION LUCRATIVE.

German and Spanish the Cheapes Languages Commercially-More Than Book Lore Needed.

There are probably fifty translators in New York who enjoy a fair income. Their customers are chiefly concerns engaged in the export and import trades. As a result the translators are usually found in offices in the shipping district; in Pearl and Willlam streets, and the neighboring localities. Uptown there are also a few translators,

who confine themselves almost exclusively to translating foreign plays, legal documents and matter of a literary character. They charge fancy prices for their services. A noticeable feature about the business is that very few translators are Americans, at least by birth. Indeed, the greater part of

them are Germans and Spaniards. Another noteworthy fact is that there are | tution, till now almost the only place where only a very small number of women in the

complains about the smallness of his earnings, his pay compares favorably with that | cook is kept "off the premises." But the of other professional men in business for themselves. The usual rate is 25 cents a hundred words, and in some cases 331-3 viands are not such as should be cast in

cents. But these rates fluctuate. Thus, before the Spanish war a translator in Spanish generally got one-third of a cent | foreign names worry and bewilder them. a word, but to-day, since a flood of Cuban ceived for the negotiations of over two bill- and Porto Rican cigarmakers have come to ions of dollars' worth of government loans. New York, the price has sunk to the level of German translation, which is the lowest paid on the market, seldom fetching more than 10 cents a hundred words.

onsistent rate, and Dutch and Scandinavian tranlators also command good prices. because American business men and manufacturers appear to be especially desirous of capturing the French market, and In Europe some great house like Roth- French, of all the Continental languages, is

it and not taking the risk of a dollar-and | A few translators, long established and cent. in commission. How different the which yields them, on an average, \$10 a day, case with us. On the loan I have been tell- | There is, however, an element of uncertaining you about, we had one-half per cent. ty in the business. One translator said that on the first \$10,000,000, and three-eighths per while there were days in which he took in lated the obliging youth. cent, on all beyond that. That rate was from \$20 to \$25, there were others, again, in

. HARD TO GET ESTABLISHED. eighths per cent. we had to pay our sub- to establish oneself as a translator-time agents, advertising accounts and other ex- and money. One translator down on Nassau | indigestible article of food in the whole large profits was made the subject of much or so ago, sent out in the first three months descend to listen (and we assure them that talk in Congress and the newspapers, dur- more than 3,000 letters, cards and an- we ourselves are not commercially internouncements to various firms. The cost ested) we would earnestly commend the me as special financial agent and thereby rent, time and labor. In time he succeeded and fresh, it wears next to its creamy skin in getting the customers he needed. the time, but sprang to life again and again, start is the great thing, not alone because vealed to sight-a tiny parti-colored square, luxury and not a necessity.

will see plenty of advertisements reading | which is then but disporting itself in mufti, about as follows: 'Wanted-A correspond- as it were, and should, to be properly apent and bookkeper who writes and reads preciated, be met en grand tenue, tricked Spanish, French and German; salary, \$10.' out and decorated with chopped eggs, gartions are angels compared to the fellow beet roots and capped at intervals with the I ran up against when I started in the classic rollmops, which interpreted means business. I was pretty green at the time a boned and curled up anchovy. Famous! rowboat. The cutter bar is carried in a and inserted an advertisement stating that | Colossal! Yet it is not in the savory line In the reign of Queen Anne a woman of horizontal position about a foot below the a German, French and Italian translator alone that the delikatessenhandlung is

of the concern, who asked me if I was a typewriter and stenographer. "I replied that I was the latter but not saying I would hardly do. 'For,' he added, 'we want a man who can write down on the typewriter in full in German or Span- Alfred Matthews, in February Era. ish what I dictate in English." "The vocation of translating is divided into three divisions, to wit, commercial, legal and technical. Of the three that of technical translating is the hardest, and consequently also the best paid. Thus, for instance, where I would receive \$2.50 for the translation of a business letter of about one thousand words I would charge at least \$3.50 for a translation of a technical nature, say, for example, a catalogue illustrating a piece of complicated machinery. a man in such a case must be infinitely careful, must dig through multitudes of dictionaries, and in all probability would be | the Mexican war; and it was Jay Cooke, obliged to read up a little on the subject of Philadelphia, who financed the federal so as to be somewhat familiar with its government in the war for the Union, and

MANY THINGS TO KNOW.

"Supposing, for example, a manufacturer | raised for this purpose the enormous sum wants a catalogue elucidating the beauty of over two billions of dollars. And all of of a new American invention translated into French. Now, if the translator knows | which any war debt of recent times has nothing about the technique of this par- | been funded and much of it was secured by ticular invention, even assuming him to be a reasonably good French scholar, the cial contingencies or to avert threatening and place an order. chances are that he will make a mistake crises, so that in detail as well as totality. somewhere which would entail a severe the achievement of Jay Cooke may fairly be characterized as the greatest achievefinancial loss to the manufacturer, not to ment of its kind in history mention the perhaps more serious loss of language are not the only qualifications of | truth be affirmed of Jay Cooke that witha good translator. He should possess in out his services the valor, the sagacity and addition some sort of mercantile training the steadfastness of Grant and Sherman

mean in the end ruin to himself. "I recollect one incident which will enable | in his own terse, unmistakable manner and you to realize the truth of what I have just | paid the federal finacier the highest tribute said. Some time ago a big German export | ever accorded him, in words which, whatfirm planned to introduce into this country | ever may have been their seeming extravaa new electrical appliance, and, in order to gance at the time, have long ago received get the catalogue explaining the merits of the endorsement of the historians' unhurrying sobriety of judgment. It was during the services of a Harvard professor. "The professor prepared a very literal and grammatical translation, but it was absolutely no use to the trade, and the

head of the firm was furious.

'Bosh, bosh!' he exclaimed. 'We can't use that literary rot!" "So they engaged a professional trans-lator who edited the professor's copy. But even after that the thing didn't read just right, and the man who finally cleared up matters was neither a scholar nor a pro- Chicago News. fessional man, but a journeyman electrician who, while knowing nothing of languages and grammar, knew every feature of the electrical business. "There are, of course, different grades of

translators. Some are efficient and some are not; and many a big merchant bent upon saving a few dollars on translations has ascertained to his sorrow that a cheap translator is a dear investment. Of late years the field for the translator has broadened considerably, one recent and profitable source of income being the advertising agency, with its clientele of firms from all over the country, who often have catalogues translated into every language from Slamese to Icelandic Although translators have been drafted from almost every station in society, the

majority of them were originally drummers, and possess a varied and extensive mer cantile training. Indeed, it is a curious fact that, though translating demands a goodly amount of linguistic talent as welf as varied educational qualifications, only a small percentage of translators have had the benefit of a college career.

Boston Nicknames.

Letter in New York Mail and Express. Perhaps the Boston love of fun comes out clearest in the way this town is adorned with clever nick-names. Everybody knows Brimstone Corner, I fancy; but has any one told you about the Ink Bottle. The Ink Bottle is a pretty yellow-and-white Methodist chapel, where darkydom goes to church! Just a block from the Ink Bottle is the nethermost section of Chestnut street, a section given over to livery stables and in-variably spoken of as Horse Chestnut street. And over on the Common we will show you a half-dozen subway stations which we call "those little public libraries," and when you see them you'll know the

Then, looking up Beacon hill, your eye takes in the shining gold dome of the statehouse, known, in common parlance, as "the permanent filling." Hard by runs a melancholy lane, lined with very inexpen-

sive boarding-houses; its real name is Ashburton place, but all good Bostonians call it Hashburton place. Pie alley is where our newsboys and bootblacks get their dinners-or, if that is not its true name, I know not any other for it. And even the most splendidly conspicuous of our churches share the common fate. One becomes the Church of the Holy Bean Blowers (by grace of the angel trumpeters in the sculptured frieze of its tower); another -with a crooked, or seemingly crooked spire-becomes the church of the Heavenly Corkscrew, and a third-whose architectural motif is derived from the Doge's Palace-becomes the Church of the Holy Oil

THE DELIKATESSENHANDLUNG.

German Foods That Are Better Than They Look.

Pall Mall Gazette. One of the signs of the times, due to the

increasing cosmopolitanism of the Londoner, is the Delikatessenhandlung; it has come to stay. Not that these toothsome establishments have not existed before now in divers parts of the town, tucked away. however, for the most part in the foreign uarters, where they were only known to and frequented by the natives of other countries and a few of the "initiated." But now these astute purveyors of gastronomic lainties are no longer content to hide their delicacies within the precinct of Soho, or amid the guttural-tongued denizens who congregate about the neighborhood of Mortimer street; they have invaded the west, even to the utter confusion of the "ham-and-beef" shop, that familiar insticold viands were procurable at a moment's notice. How much the reign of flat land may have to do with the arrival of the Although the average translator generally | caterer of the ready-cooked we need not here inquire; enough that he has made possible the "little supper," even when the mission in life of the Delikatessenhandlung is to cater for the gourmet, to tempt the jaded appetite, to educate the gross. Its chunks before Hodge. John Bull himself, in fact, still jibes, and so, for the matter of that, does his feminine prototype; the For instance, Gerducherter Lachs; good neavens! is it eatable? Feinster speck mit Paprikar; can this be taken without permanent injury to the system? And Mavinierte Haringe nebst Rollmops. Surely these spell sudden death! At least, so evidently argued the British matron we noticed a few days ago nervously eyeing and sniffing at dainties the very sight of which made our mouth water, while Fritz, smiling, whiteaproned and keen-edged knife in hand, explained the ingredients and extolled the virtues of these self-same heckerelen to the best of his limited vocabulary. "Ach-dot is lofely-the finest pig in pep-

per-hot-ferry!" B. M. (distrustfully)-Pig in pepper! How suppose, but really-oh-whatever are those queer little things in silver paper?" "Dot iss bier kase-beer cheese," trans-

B. M.-Beer cheese! What a horrible idea! There, come along, girls"-to the long-legged flock behind her. "Oh, mother, As in other lines of business, it takes time | there are some pork pies; at all events those must be English. I love a pork pie. So they singled out about the only frankly street, who started in the business a year | shop and went their way radiant at this above named slighted bier kase. Carefully swathed in silver paper to keep it moist yet another little white chemise; peel off "It may be said that in translating the | both these and the small beer cheese is recompetition happens to be keen, but also half white, half yellow. Peppery? Hot? because there are many people - smart | Oh, rather! Taken in conjunction with people, too, who ought to know better, who | pilsener or wiener weissbier, laid between think very little of the translator's serv- | thin buttered slices of pumpernickel and ice," said a translator. "Indeed, there are | white bread, respectively-well, if that isn't persist in considering the translator a many another delicacy-probably new to most of British palates, on the haring-"Just look at the newspapers and you salat, obtainable in various sized jars, but "Yet the firms who have such expecta- nished in chaste designs with potatoes and great. Although having already overstepped "The next day I received a telegram ask- our space, we would "draw a veil" across

> JAY COOKE, FEDERAL FINANCIER. to the Government.

That the "Americanism" of Philadelphia is a truly practical, substantial, serviceable entity, rather than a mere blatant, and barren ideality, is sufficiently attested by the fact that four of its citizens have financed four of the Nation's wars.

It was the great unrewarded Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, whose patriotism and financial genius provided the sinews of war for the revolution. It was Stephen Girard. of Philadelphia, who was the government's "Nor would this be more than just, for | fiscal agent in the war of 1812. It was E. W. Clark, of Philadelphia, who floated most of the bonds for the prosecution of by so doing made it possible to overcome the most powerful opposition which ever arose against any modern government. He this incomprehensible, if not fabulous sum, was secured at less expense than that at his fertile financial ingenuity and alert energy with incredible celerity to meet spe-If it may be said of Robert Morris that

"without him Washington's sword would Indeed, mere scholarship and mastery of have rusted in its sheath," it can with equal cation. Without these qualities he is more | for their vast and finally victorious armies than liable to commit blunders that will | could not have been sustained and kept afield. General Grant himself so testified soldier, met at the front, by a mere chance, the son of the great civilian, and on learning his identity, said to him: "Tell your father that it is to his labors, more than to those of any other man, that the people of this country owe the con-

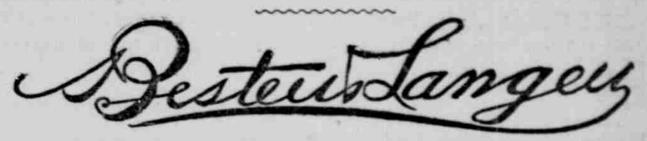
Very Necessary "Peril."

French soldiers may be fitted out with American cartridge belts. When a foreign kingdoms.

IT WENT TO PIECES. Comedian (on the Rialto)-There goes a guy who lost a bunch of coin through the stars. Soubrette-Astronomically inclined?
Comedian-No; he backed an all-star opera company last season.

Last Week of Winter Stock Selling!

We must clean out what remains of our Winter stock, as our NEW SPRING GOODS have already begun to arrive, therefore we must have the room now taken up by what remains of our winter stock. You should not miss this sale if you would get a bargain in a Winter Coat, a Silk Waist, a Silk Petticoat, Fur Scarf or Muff, a Walking Skirt, a Dress Skirt or a Tailor-Made Suit. If what you want is here you can buy it at one-third to half the original price, in many cases even less than half.



Our Weekly Bargain Bulletin

SUGAR

As usual, the best New York fine granu-We sell a pound as cheap as a barrel.

CANNED GOODS

Van Camp's 3-pound Macaroni and Cheese, per can..... Oc 100 cases Marrowfat Peas, good quality, regular price 10c a can, sale California Apricots, 20c quality, per 25c quality, in heavy sirup, per can, 19c; per dozen..... 82.20

25 cases ARDMORE SWEET WRIN-

KLED PEAS, 20e kind, per can,

13c; per dozen \$1.50

BEANS Stringless

100 cases fine stock in 3-pound cans, cheap at 15c, sale price, 11c 81.25 100 cans 2-pound Stringless Beans, 10c size, per can

RAISINS

25 boxes imported old style Valencias, sweet as honey, holiday price, 15c, sale price, per pound 200 Best bargain ever offered. \$1.75 Almonds-Valencia, shelled, 25 boxes,

POTATOES

Best Michigan stock, free from frost, guaranteed good cookers, per bushel..... 950 Holland Herring, the best imported herring, per dozen 19c No. 1 fat Mackerel, this week 155c Sapolio, per cake..... Sapoline, per cake 10 gross Handy Box Shoe Blacking, per box

A FEW GOOD THINGS IN

Jellies and Preserves

Old Virginia Preserves and Jams, 25e size 19c Dozen82.10 Bishop's celebrated pure California Preserves and Jellies-Dozen 84.50 Heinz's Keystone, Pineapple, Fig included, 50c and 65c size 39c

A FEW BARGAINS IN

LIQUORS

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often obliged to call up the Yankee peril How Governments Talk Together. The Best

Rene Bache, in the Christian Endeavor

Up to within very recent times dispatches exchanged between the Department of State and our diplomatic representatives abroad had to be sent by ship, using up much time and rendering the setlement and a smattering at least of technical edu- would have been exerted wholly in vain, of international complications laboriously slow; but to-day the telegraph makes it possible for Mr. Hay to converse at a moment's notice with his agents in all the countries of the world, who are as immediately under his orders and control as if they occupied so many desks in the great office building at the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Communications of this sort are not con-

reyed in ordinary language, however; for if they were, secrecy would be out of the question. Nations have no honorable prejudice against reading one another's letters, and therefore a cipher is always employed where affairs of importance are discusseda precaution not always satisfactory, inasmuch as European governments maintain regular bureaus for the purpose of trans-lating the ciphers of other nations and rendering into the vernacular the most private communications. Honor may be found among thieves, but it is hardly discoverable in recognizable quantities among

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